

## Section 2: Implementation of the CIAP Plan

---

In March 1997 the State of California released its first-ever overview of California's ocean ecosystem and its relationship to state and federal laws, economics, jurisdictional designations and complex system of reserves, refuges, sanctuaries and other marine managed areas that exist to protect and manage this critical resource. The strategy, *California's Ocean Resources: An Agenda for the Future*, also explicitly established a set of mission and goals for the California Ocean Resources Management Program (Ocean Program) that could be achieved through a mix of government, private sector, and public/private partnership arrangements.

### **Mission and Goals**

The complex mix of federal, state, and local ocean and coastal resource management statutes, and the agencies charged with implementing these laws, has led to processes that can be duplicative, difficult to understand, and challenging to coordinate. As a means of providing consistent guidance to coastal counties, federal and state government agencies, and other organizations responsible for developing CIAP project proposals, the state adopted the following mission and goals for its CIAP based on those of its Ocean Program.

#### **Mission**

*To ensure comprehensive and coordinated management, conservation and enhancement of California's ocean and coastal resources for their intrinsic value and for the benefit of current and future generations.*

#### **Goals**

Four goals were established to achieve the stated mission.

*Stewardship. To assess, conserve, and manage California's ocean and coastal resources and the ecosystem that supports those resources.*

*Economic Sustainability. To encourage environmentally sound, sustainable, and economically beneficial ocean and coastal resource development activities.*

*Research, Education and Technology. To advance research, educational programs, and technology developments to meet future needs and uses of coastal and ocean resources.*

*Jurisdiction and Ownership. To maximize California's interests in coastal watersheds, State Tidelands, the Territorial Sea, and the Exclusive Economic Zone.*

Each project contained within this plan is crafted to address and help achieve the mission and goals provided above. As a result, this plan provides a cohesive body of projects that emphasize comprehensive and coordinated management, conservation and enhancement approaches for California's ocean and coastal resources. Coastal and ocean enhancement projects will be far less effective if all critical components of stewardship; economics;

research, education, and technology; and governance (jurisdiction and ownership) are not thoroughly considered and incorporated in the project design. This plan is designed to provide an integrated approach to achieving this mission and goals, and for addressing the categories of uses identified in the authorizing legislation and NOAA guidance documents.

## **CIAP Implementation**

The Resources Agency, as the designated lead for the CIAP in California, will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of all projects proposed by state agencies. This oversight will include not only implementation of projects proposed by the Resources Agency, but also projects proposed by the California Coastal Commission, State Coastal Conservancy, Department of Boating and Waterways, Department of Fish and Game, Department of Parks and Recreation, and San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development and Commission. The Resources Agency will use mechanisms such as trust funds, grants, interagency agreements and competitive bidding to distribute CIAP funds for their intended purpose.

The 20 counties identified in NOAA's June 5, 2001 CIAP guidance document have submitted project proposals for inclusion in the state's draft CIAP plan. Some counties have submitted multiple proposals for inclusion in the plan, though no county has exceeded its allocation as identified in the June 7, 2001 correspondence from the NOAA to the Secretary for Resources (see Appendix C). All proposals are provided in their entirety in Section 3 of this plan.

To expedite the implementation of county projects and lessen the CIAP's administrative burden on the Resources Agency, the state will request that NOAA directly award individual grants (or a functional equivalent) to all 20 counties. This request also represents the wishes of staff of the 20 counties who will be responsible for implementing the projects. If the NOAA chooses to award individual grants directly to the counties, the Resources Agency would fulfill all reporting requirements under the U.S. Department of Commerce and NOAA granting procedures and guidelines. Last, the NOAA has indicated that grants, if issued, would have a time period of three years. Extensions beyond the three year period would be issued by the NOAA on a case-by-case basis only.

## **Overview of Proposed State and County Projects**

In response to the NOAA guidance document, the Resources Agency established the following project categories for both state and county CIAP proposals:

- Coastal Access
- Coastal Habitat/Wetlands
- Economics
- Geographic Information Systems
- Infrastructure
- Marine Life/Fisheries
- Ocean and Coastal Planning/Management
- Offshore Oil and Gas
- Research

- Shoreline Erosion
- Watersheds/Water Quality
- State CIAP Administration

A brief overview of these categories is provided below, along with a summary of the state and county project proposals within each category. The amount of funding requested for each project is identified in parentheses after the project title. The full text of these proposals can be found in Section 3 of this draft plan.

### ***Coastal Access***

The California Constitution guarantees the rights of all citizens to access and use the shoreline. This right is recognized by NOAA's Office of Coastal Resource Management in its certification of California's Coastal Management Program. The California Coastal Commission, the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, the State Coastal Conservancy, the California State Lands Commission, local governments, and non-profit organizations all play a role in assuring this access and use. The following projects seek to improve public access facilities at specific locations, while some are designed to support the broader statewide objective of creating a trail along the entire coast of California.

#### ***State Proposals***

- Bay Trail Implementation Partnerships (\$750,000): The San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) proposes to advance its San Francisco Bay public access program by working in concert with local and regional partners to facilitate implementation of the Bay Trail. First, joint planning would occur with the California Department of Fish and Game, Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and other agencies to identify, map and assess sensitive wildlife habitats and species around the Bay, and the potential impacts of access on these resources. Second, working in partnership with ABAG Bay Trail Projects and the California State Coastal Conservancy, the BCDC would implement and construct access improvement projects.
- Coastal Trail Implementation Plan (\$300,000): The California State Coastal Conservancy, in conjunction with the California Coastal Commission, proposes to create extensive maps and accompanying text describing various segments of the Pacific Coastal Trail. The maps would detail the character and location of existing trail segments, identify where new trails could be located, and identify the conditions of existing and proposed trail locations, including topography, environmentally sensitive areas, potential hazards, and various amenities. An implementation plan prioritizing development of trail segments, including detailed capital needs projections, would also be developed.
- Implementation of Site-Based Bilingual Ocean Outreach Program (\$50,000): The California Coastal Commission, in conjunction with the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS), proposes to develop bilingual educational materials and programs aimed at Spanish speaking students with the goal of increasing visitation

and appropriate uses at Elkhorn Slough and several state beaches and parks. Educational materials would address how families can help protect the ocean and why ocean protection is important. A variety of innovative, hands-on programs would encourage students and families to become actively involved. Outreach would include expanded web-based Spanish language materials for four coastal sites and the MBNMS.

- Public Access Projects (\$400,000): The California State Coastal Conservancy proposes to undertake five public access projects along the coast and in San Francisco Bay: Pfeiffer State Beach (\$80,000), Dana Pt. Ocean Institute (\$80,000), Cambria East-West Ranch Management Plan (\$60,000), Pacific Coastal Trail (\$80,000), and Eureka Waterfront Boardwalk (\$100,000).

#### *County Proposals*

- Albany Waterfront Restoration Project (\$35,000): Alameda County proposes to remove and control exotic plants and restore native plant species to the Albany portion of the San Francisco Bay Trail, along the City of Albany waterfront. Development of interpretive materials would be included in the scope of this project.
- Avila Beach Mid-Block Pedestrian Passage (\$25,386): San Luis Obispo County proposes to construct a mid-block pedestrian passage between First and Front streets to align with the Avila Pier in the community of Avila Beach. The passage would provide a safe and inviting pedestrian-only connection from an inland parking lot to the beach.
- Downtown Ferry Terminal Public Pier (\$105,920): The City and County of San Francisco proposes to construct a public pier on San Francisco Bay at the Downtown Ferry Terminal. The City and County indicates the project is already designed and has received all its needed environmental and regulatory approvals from the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- Isla Vista Natural Resource Preservation and Enhancement (\$40,000): Santa Barbara County proposes to make improvements to publicly owned coastal access in the community of Isla Vista, including landscaping, habitat restoration, beach access stair and ramp upgrades, pathways, etc. The county would also study additional sites for resource protection and recreation.
- Manhattan Beach Access Repairs Project (\$435,261): Los Angeles County proposes to repair and/or replace (depending upon the extent of damage) an existing retaining wall and access stairs at Manhattan Beach. The stairs and the retaining wall have deteriorated from heavy public use and the elements. The current retaining wall provides support for the parking lot and separates the parking lot from the active beach area. The access stairs lead from the parking lot to the South Bay bicycle trail.
- Napa County Airport Area Bay Trail (\$68,635): Napa County proposes to plan, design, and construct a pedestrian and bicycle trail through the Napa Airport area connecting

in the south to the Bay Trail in the City of American Canyon, and in the north to the proposed Napa River Trail in the City of Napa.

### ***Coastal Habitat/Wetlands***

It is estimated that California has lost 90% of its coastal wetlands and much of its other coastal habitats have been substantially disrupted by development. In some regions of the state native habitats have been disrupted by invasive plant or animal species. Support is necessary for projects to inventory, acquire, and restore California's wetlands and special habitats. The projects in this category seek a variety of partnerships to increase stewardship of California's important coastal habitats.

#### ***State Proposals***

- Development of Coordinated Elkhorn Slough Stewardship Plan (\$300,000): The California Coastal Commission, in conjunction with the Elkhorn Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve, proposes to create a coordinated Elkhorn Slough Stewardship Plan for the conservation, management, and restoration of Elkhorn Slough.
- Form Central Coast Wetlands Joint Venture (\$75,000): The Resources Agency proposes to contract with consultants over two years to create a Central Coast Wetlands Joint Venture. The Central Coast is currently the only region of the state that is not covered by some type of wetlands restoration, acquisition, and planning partnership.
- Oceano Dunes Foredune Restoration (\$200,000): The California Department of Parks and Recreation proposes to develop and implement a foredune habitat restoration plan and construct a planked pedestrian beach access path within an approximately 2,400 foot length of foredunes in Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area at Pismo State Beach. The project would involve the restoration of approximately 11 acres of foredune habitat.
- Pescadero Marsh Habitat Restoration (\$150,000): The California Department of Parks and Recreation proposes to remove approximately 150 feet of levee on Pescadero Creek in Pescadero Marsh State Beach, and begin to restore approximately 13 acres of fallow agricultural field back to tidal marsh.
- San Francisco Bay Wetlands Restoration Program (\$125,000): The San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) proposes to provide technical assistance to agencies, organizations and private interests that propose wetlands restoration projects in San Francisco Bay. Similar to the BCDC's successful Design Review Board and Engineering Criteria Review Board, a panel of wetlands restoration experts would be convened to review wetlands restoration proposals and offer technical assistance to project designers.
- Santa Cruz Island Ecosystem Restoration (\$500,000): The California Department of Fish and Game proposes to partner with The Nature Conservancy in an ongoing effort to restore 14 state-protected, endemic plants and animals now in dramatic decline on

Santa Cruz Island. Key among these is the Island fox *Urocyon littoralis*, which is listed by the state as "threatened."

- Southern California Wetlands Recovery Project (SCWRP) Science Advisory Panel (\$200,000): The State Coastal Conservancy, in conjunction with the Science Advisory Panel of the SCWRP, proposes to: 1) address critical issues that could constrain or enhance wetlands restoration efforts; 2) develop a more sophisticated planning context for setting SCWRP project priorities; 3) improve wetlands restoration techniques; and 4) determine the most telling and cost-effective evaluation methods for wetlands projects.

#### *County Proposals*

- Albion River Watershed - Replace Two Fish Barriers (\$72,287): Mendocino County proposes to provide fish passage for coho and steelhead salmon at two culverts on a county road in the Albion River coastal watershed.
- Alviso Marina County Park, South San Francisco Bay Wetlands Habitat Improvements/Mitigation (\$163,610): Santa Clara County proposes to make improvements to wetlands and coastal habitat by removing a former marina site at Alviso Marina County Park in San Jose and restoring habitats.
- Carquinez Straits Heritage Corridor Land Acquisition, Enhancement, and Stewardship Project (\$253,256): Contra Costa County proposes to fund this project that includes several components: 1) a study of land acquisition, enhancement, and stewardship needs in the area; 2) strategic seed money for three important acquisition and restoration projects; 3) support for the effort to form a Carquinez Strait National Heritage Area; and 4) reserve implementation funds to address or begin addressing the most pressing recommendation(s) of the project plan. The county would partner with Muir Heritage Land Trust and the East Bay Regional Park District.
- Gaviota Coast Acquisition (\$212,203): Santa Barbara County proposes to acquire outright or through conservation easements property along the Gaviota Coast (Pt. Conception to Goleta). The Gaviota Coast is known widely for its panoramic coastal views, from the slopes of the Santa Ynez Mountains to the north to the coastal bluffs, beaches, ocean, and Channel Islands to the south. This area also represents 50% of the remaining rural coastline in Southern California.
- Natural Habitat Conservation Planning for the Los Osos Area (\$60,000): San Luis Obispo County proposes to develop a regional multi-species habitat conservation plan (HCP) that would balance planned development of the Los Osos area with the need to conserve unique and sensitive habitats found in the community. The project would be a cooperative effort among the County of San Luis Obispo, Los Osos Community Services District, California Coastal Commission, California Department Fish and Game, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Oceano Lagoon Wetlands System Biological and Hydrological Assessment \$23,600: San Luis Obispo County proposes to complete a biological and hydrological survey of

the Oceano Lagoon wetlands system, one of the components of the Nipomo Dunes and Wetlands. This project would be the first step in restoring the wetlands system.

- Solano County Wetlands Restoration Projects (\$294,667): Solano County proposes to implement up to three wetlands restoration projects (depending on final cost for each): 1) River Park Marsh Restoration Project (in conjunction with the Greater Vallejo Recreation District), 2) Benicia Waterfront Marsh Restoration Project (in conjunction with the City of Benicia), and/or 3) Suisun Marsh Wetland Restoration and Enhancement Program (in conjunction with the Suisun Resource Conservation District).
- South Talbert Wetlands Habitat Enhancement (\$297,359): Orange County proposes to remove invasive exotic plants in the Talbert Marsh Nature Preserve to allow native habitat to naturally re-establish, augmented by some new planting for overall enhancement to wetlands. South Talbert Marsh is an approximately 88.5 acre portion of the nature preserve located near the mouth of the Santa Ana River. The nature preserve is approximately 1.5 miles from the coast.
- Watsonville Sloughs System Restoration Project (\$86,933): Santa Cruz County proposes to acquire an 8.7 acre parcel of land in Upper Harkins Slough. The slough channel, riparian corridor, and flood plain occur along the center of the parcel. The county has identified the parcel as being located in an area that is under intense development pressure. As proposed this project would in effect implement recommendations in the Watsonville Sloughs Watershed Conservation Plan, which calls for the acquisition of strategically located wetland and riparian habitats for multi-benefit restoration activities.
- Willow Creek Road Culverts (\$68,415): Sonoma County proposes to upsize road culverts along Willow Creek to enhance fish passage and reduce sediment loads caused by erosion. The location of the culverts would be determined in the field through consultation with fishery groups and regulatory agencies. Willow Creek drains into the Russian River estuary.
- Wetlands Task Force (\$282,229): Ventura County proposes to form a Wetlands Task Force as a local component of the regional Southern California Wetlands Recovery Project, a partnership of public agencies working cooperatively to acquire, restore, and enhance coastal wetlands and watersheds between Point Conception and the international border with Mexico. The Wetlands Task Force would carry out the following tasks: 1) interagency coordination; 2) data management and organization; 3) research existing mechanisms for wetlands assessment, and assist in adapting them local circumstances; and 4) encourage coordination among agencies involved in watershed issues.

### ***Economics***

Economics is a major consideration in the protection and management of California's ocean and coastal resources, which is in part why economic sustainability is one of the primary goals of this draft plan. In 1997 the Resources Agency released the first ever

comprehensive assessment of the economic contribution of seven ocean dependent industries to the California economy. This data has been utilized and cited by two California governors, California State Legislature, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Western Governors Association, Heinz Center for Science, Economics and the Environment, and many others. Unfortunately, this information is based on 1992 data and has not be updated since. The project proposed in this category would provide an updated understanding of the contribution the ocean and coast make to California's economy.

#### *State Proposals*

- Update Study of Ocean and Coastal Contribution to California Economy (\$100,000): The Resources Agency would contract with the University of Southern California's Wrigley Institute for Environmental Studies to evaluate the contribution of the California ocean and coastal sectors to the state and U.S economies. Sufficient data would be gathered to describe the contributions from the perspective of traditionally measured economic activity, as well as values not measured in market transactions.

#### ***Geographic Information Systems (GIS)***

California benefits from the use of geographic information systems (GIS) to display, analyze, and communicate information about ocean and coastal resources. These systems have been extremely helpful to planners for the immediate retrieval of complex multi-layered information about land use, biological resources, topography, or just about any type of information that can be geographically identified. GIS is a critical tool for emergency response by providing instant access to the best available information about natural resources that may be vulnerable to oil spills, fires, flooding, or other emergency situations. Projects in this category seek to develop new or improved GIS systems to assist with the protection and management of California's ocean and coastal resources.

#### *State Proposals*

- Revised Oil Wildlife Sensitivity Maps for Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (\$75,000): The California Coastal Commission, in conjunction with the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, proposes to update ten year old Department of Fish Game, Office of Spill Prevention and Response maps that show marine resources that are sensitive to spilled oil.

#### *County Proposals*

- GIS Coastal Zone Enhancements (\$106,000): Santa Barbara County proposes to enhance its GIS and databases by: 1) digitizing county coastal plan overlays that delineate environmentally sensitive habitat, flood zones, and view corridors, 2) linking to the county's Shoreline Inventory System, 3) digitizing and rectifying Coastal Commission appeals and permit jurisdiction boundary areas, and 4) incorporating land use and permit information for urban runoff and ocean water quality analyses.
- GIS Support for Stormwater Permit Compliance (\$296,107): San Diego county proposes to develop several databases using GIS and remote sensing to support the implementation of its newly adopted Municipal Stormwater Permit. The GIS products developed through this project would address the following water pollution data needs: 1) source identification (construction sites, municipal, industrial and



commercial), 2) threats to water quality prioritization (residential), and 3) watershed urban runoff management program.

### ***Infrastructure***

The 2000 Census reported California's population to be nearly 34 million - the most populated state in the nation. As California continues to lead the nation in population size and growth, federal, state, and local governments will need to make increasing investments in infrastructure to foster sustainable commerce and economic development. Per the federal CIAP guidance, projects in this category may include design, engineering, or construction of public services and facilities. The project proposal in this category seeks to provide a renewable means of generating electricity for county fire stations.

#### ***County Proposals***

- Energy Conservation - Installation of Photovoltaic "Net Metering" Systems at 23 Fire Stations (\$73,562): Ventura County proposes to install photovoltaic systems at 23 county fire district stations throughout the county. When the photovoltaics are unable to meet the electricity demands of a given fire station, such as at night, the local utility will provide the difference. Based on local solar data, each system will typically generate 12.2 kilowatt-hours (KWH) per day, or 4,453 KWH per year.

### ***Marine Life/Fisheries***

Substantial attention is being paid to managing and protecting marine life and fishery resources off the California coast. In recent years several actions have been taken to improve our approach to marine protection, both along the coast and within California's extensive watershed systems. In the past five years alone, the Marine Life Management Act, Marine Life Protection Act, Marine Managed Areas Improvement Act, and Marine Life Stewardship Act have all been signed into law and are currently being implemented. The projects proposed in this category seek to support fishery management goals, marine protected area processes, and resource assessments related to marine life management.

#### ***State Proposals***

- Constituent Involvement for Marine Management (\$75,000): The California Department of Fish and Game would contract with specialists to: 1) train department staff in public participation processes; 2) develop and implement procedures for public involvement; and 3) construct basic stakeholder databases for contacts.
- Crystal Cove Underwater Preserve Monitoring for Impacts (\$35,000): The California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) proposes to measure the impacts from human activities, such as skin and SCUBA diving and commercial fishing, at Crystal Cove State Park. The data would be collected during different seasons over at least two years to reduce natural variability factors. Based upon these data, the CDPR would make recommendations for changes in managing activities within the park.
- Fisheries Monitoring Infrastructure (\$300,000): The California Department of Fish and Game proposes to contract with specialists to evaluate the current method of collecting commercial fisheries landing data in the state; review systems used by other state, federal, and Canadian fisheries agencies; develop a new system for the

California commercial fisheries; and evaluate and develop a system of monitoring for recreational fishing catches in a comprehensive, timely, and accurate manner.

- Infrastructure for a Marine Life Management Act Nearshore Ecosystem Assessment Program (\$700,000): The California Department of Fish and Game's Marine Region proposes to implement an initial Nearshore Ecosystem Assessment Program and contract for the collection of baseline information. Elements of the program are: 1) survey of nearshore habitat and stock density assessments of ecologically and economically important fish and invertebrate in rocky reef and kelp habitats; 2) life history studies for key species of nearshore rocky reef and kelp habitat species; 3) purchase of SCUBA gear; 4) increase of ROV surveys; 5) pay for enforcement overtime in marine protected areas, and 6) purchase of two boats for enforcement purposes.
- Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) Implementation (\$372,000): The California Department of Fish and Game's Marine Region proposes to meet the requirements of the MLPA by: developing recommendations for a preferred alternative network of marine protected areas (MPAs); providing support for the team developing the preferred alternative; facilitating public involvement in the development of a preferred alternative; and writing, producing, and distributing a draft Master Plan.
- Marine Resource Surveys Related to Caltrans/Highway 1 (\$150,000): The California Coastal Commission, in conjunction with the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and California Department of Transportation (CalTrans), proposes to survey the intertidal, nearshore subtidal, sea bird, and marine mammal haulout areas along the Big Sur Coast. The entire coastline would not be surveyed, but rather just those areas known to be affected by repeated road washouts and repair activities.
- Market Squid Research (\$75,000): The California Department of Fish and Game proposes to contract with UC San Diego and the National Marine Fisheries Service to research California's market squid fishery. Additional research would be undertaken to develop and evaluate an escapement model for squid fishery management.

#### *County Proposals*

- Fitzgerald Marine Reserve Resource Assessment Project (\$145,934): The San Mateo County Parks Department in conjunction with the California Department of Fish and Game, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary and Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, proposes to develop and implement a resource assessment project for the Fitzgerald Marine Reserve. The assessment project would: 1) determine the amount (if any) of resource degradation from visitation, fishing, and gathering; 2) recommend actions that can best protect the reserve's natural resources, and 3) evaluate how (if at all) these actions will affect those who visit, fish, and gather at the reserve.
- Tri-County FISH Team (\$21,000): Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo County each propose to support the activities of the Tri-County FISH Team. The purpose of the team is to work with federal, state, and local agencies and non-

governmental groups to: 1) secure funding to support salmonid recovery and habitat enhancement, 2) improve information about restoration and recovery activities, and 3) enhance public understanding and support for such activities in the tri-county area.

### ***Ocean and Coastal Planning/Management***

Managing California's ocean and coastal resources is a complex undertaking involving traditional planning techniques and a suite of new and innovative approaches. Local Coastal Programs (LCPs) are the primary mechanism established in the California Coastal Act for coastal cities and counties to carry out coastal protection and management policies. California's coastal management program is based on a partnership between the California Coastal Commission and the 73 cities and 15 counties located in the coastal zone. Unfortunately, a number of cities and counties have not completed their LCPs and others have certified plans that either require amendments or are out of date. The projects in this category seek to improve planning, management and technical expertise for protecting and managing California's ocean and coastal resources.

#### ***State Proposals***

- Regulatory Assistance and Bay Management Partnerships (\$200,000): The San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission proposes to contract with consultants in the fields of biology, hydrology, coastal engineering, wetland science, and marsh restoration to acquire expertise to assist permitting and enforcement staff.
- Santa Barbara County LCP Update (\$400,000): The California Coastal Commission proposes to work with Santa Barbara County in analyzing and reviewing the county's land use plan and zoning ordinances, paying particular attention to oil and gas development issues. The Coastal Commission indicates that the county's LCP was completed over 20 years ago and now needs to be reviewed and brought up-to-date.
- California and the World Ocean 2002 (CWO '02) Conference (\$100,000). The Resources Agency proposes to organize and hold a follow-up conference to its California and the World Ocean conference held in 1997. Similar to the 1997 conference, CWO '02 would be based on the Agency's published strategy for managing ocean and coastal resources. The follow-up conference would be an opportunity to bring together a broad spectrum of interests, from resource managers and technical experts to not-for-profit organizations and the general public, to learn about the successes of the previous five years and additional opportunities for improving ocean and coastal resource management in California.

#### ***County Proposals***

- Amortization Ordinance or Consolidation Local Coastal Plan Amendment (\$90,000): Santa Barbara County proposes to undertake one of the two following options relative to consolidating onshore processing of offshore oil and gas production: 1) draft an amortization ordinance, including environmental review; or 2) amend the county's LCP consolidation policies to require that all new or expanded oil and gas production processing in the county's South Coast region occurs at one consolidated site.

- Carpinteria Valley Greenhouse Program (\$20,000): Santa Barbara County proposes to complete the final phase of the Carpinteria Valley Greenhouse Program. Once completed, the program will provide regulatory methods for minimizing impacts to coastal resources by creating two new agricultural zone districts and new development standards. This phase would also include adoption of the program by the California Coastal Commission.
- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines and Thresholds Update (\$20,000): Santa Barbara County proposes to update its CEQA Guidelines and Thresholds Manual in order to improve its clarity and usefulness to decision-makers. Topics that would be addressed include impacts to groundwater, agriculture, and traffic due to development in the coastal zone.
- Coastal Area Compliance and Enforcement (\$30,000): Santa Barbara County proposes to augment efforts in responding to reported instances of non-compliance with the county's Coastal Zoning Ordinance and coastal development permits with a particular emphasis on threats to water quality. Past examples of non-compliance include unapproved grading and/or vegetation removal within or in close proximity to riparian corridors, watercourses or wetlands, unapproved drainage systems, improper drainage termination, etc.
- Comprehensive Update to the Open Space and Conservation Element of the County General Plan (\$28,984): Mendocino County proposes to prepare a comprehensive update to Open Space and Conservation Element of the county's General Plan. The comprehensive update would address preservation of natural resources, managed production of resources, outdoor recreation, and public health and safety. The current element was adopted by the County Board of Supervisors in 1974 with minor revisions in 1981.
- Ellwood Beach - Santa Barbara Shore Specific Plan Amendments (\$200,000): Santa Barbara County proposes to plan for and manage potential development impacts on the Ellwood Mesa by drafting amendments to its Specific Plan for the area. The Ellwood Mesa is one of only two remaining undeveloped coastal terraces within the community of Goleta.
- Energy Conservation and Distributed Generation (\$106,000): Santa Barbara County proposes to enhance analysis, policy-making, flow of information, and public outreach on the nature and role of coastal energy resources offshore the county, relative to California's utility problems. In doing so, the county's Energy Division would serve as a public information clearinghouse and coordinator of co-generation, fossil-fuel alternatives, conservation measures, and renewable energy sources. The Energy Division would also serve a coordinating, public-outreach role regarding residential and light commercial energy conservation, distributed electrical generation, transmission, and market issues.
- Gaviota Coast Resource Study (\$50,000): Santa Barbara County proposes to conduct a study of the 35-mile Gaviota Coast (Pt. Conception to Goleta). The study would

assess inventories and map the many resources and habitats located on the Coast to assist in both the long-term planning effort for the area and decisions on pending developments. The study would also describe important resources found along the coast, existing land use regulations, and plans and policies applicable to the area.

- Humboldt Coastal Management (\$151,157): Humboldt County proposes to implement a program to conserve, restore, and protect county coastal resources. The program would consist of five elements: 1) beach management, 2) coastal planning, 3) coastal monitoring and mapping, 4) Humboldt Bay Harbor facilities feasibility study, and 5) watershed management and restoration matching funding.
- Local Coastal Program Implementation (\$154,510): San Luis Obispo County proposes to undertake a number of tasks and projects to implement its LCP, including: 1) LCP review tasks - develop and adopt new policies and standards, 2) update four coastal area plans of the county's LCP, and 3) LCP implementation projects (e.g., Cambria Open Space District feasibility study, Coastal Trail, and County Coastal Access Implementation Plan).
- Increased Regional Planning Coordination (\$50,000): Santa Barbara County proposes to enhance regional planning efforts along the county's coast. Specifically, the county would coordinate with agencies on policy development affecting coastal resources and communities and to conduct interagency review of high-profile projects. Among the projects to be addressed is the long-range development plan revisions for the University of California, Santa Barbara.
- Summerland Community Plan Implementation (\$20,000): Santa Barbara County proposes to implement certain elements of the Summerland Community Plan. The plan was developed to address concerns regarding adequate parking and access to coastal recreational opportunities. Specifically, the county would begin designing the coastal access and recreation elements of the plan, and coordinate with community leaders and the California Department of Transportation.
- Toro Canyon Plan Adoption and Implementation (\$20,000): Santa Barbara County proposes to complete, adopt, and implement the Toro Canyon Plan. Specifically, the county would use CIAP funds for the coastal portions of the plan adoption, including preparing and disseminating plan documents and related information to the public and affected public agencies. The funds would also be used to cover county costs associated with the California Coastal Commission's certification review, final publication, and preparing implementation and training materials and activities for both county staff and the public.

### ***Offshore Oil and Gas***

The State of California and federal government are currently addressing the impacts of the potential re-issuance (suspension) of 36 oil and gas leases off the California coast. The U.S. Department of Interior's Minerals Management Service will be providing California with additional information regarding the future of these 36 offshore tracts, which may be followed by a series of proposals and environmental impact statements regarding future

developments. California also anticipates the submittal of other large, complex coastal energy and ocean resource-related projects. Five types of expected submittals are: 1) power plant projects; 2) proposals to develop state tideland oil and gas reserves from existing federal platforms; 3) review of energy elements for amended LCPs; 4) fiber optic cable proposals; and 5) proposals for desalination facilities. The proposals in this category are intended to help California and local governments address the impacts of these types of developments.

#### *State Proposal*

- Review of Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Lease Suspensions, Exploration, and Development Plans and Other Energy and Ocean Resource Projects (\$300,000): The California Coastal Commission proposes to hire temporary staff to review energy and ocean resource-related projects and to backfill for experienced staff needed to review outer continental shelf lease suspensions and exploration and development plans.

#### *County Proposals*

- Change of Owner, Operator, Guarantor Ordinance (\$20,000): Santa Barbara County proposes to develop codified procedures similar to those of the U.S. Department of Interior's Minerals Management Service to oversee changes in owner, operator, and other third-party guarantors for the onshore facilities that support offshore oil and gas development.
- Offshore Oil and Gas Public Information and Website (\$15,000): Santa Barbara County proposes to construct a website for disseminating information about offshore oil and gas development to the affected public. Among other things, the site would be used to inform the public about upcoming events and provide fact sheets and information papers about offshore and oil and gas development in the region.
- Oil and Gas Legislation, Rulemaking, and Intergovernmental Coordination (\$50,000): Santa Barbara County proposes to track and comment on legislation and rulemaking that affect offshore oil and gas development and its onshore supporting infrastructure. The county also proposes to improve coordination with various federal and state agencies relative to oil and gas development in the region.
- Oil Transportation Policies (\$50,000): Santa Barbara County proposes to update the policies of its General Plan and LCP regarding transportation of offshore oil and gas.
- Oil Spill Environmental Thresholds (\$15,000): Santa Barbara County proposes to draft new oil spill thresholds. The county has determined that these thresholds are essential tools for determining the significance of impacts to marine and terrestrial water quality and biology, recreation, and tourism as a result of an offshore or onshore oil spill. These thresholds would be applied during environmental review of offshore oil and gas development, including onshore infrastructure that supports such development.

## **Research**

Research should be the foundation of good public policy, though often it is not due to a variety of factors. Factors reducing the utilization of research findings in public policymaking include funding deficiencies, the need for more directed research, and the lack of coordination between researchers and policy makers. However, the state of California must support marine research to remain in the forefront of progressive resource management. The projects proposed in this category address the need for new initiatives to support and coordinate statewide marine research initiatives, site specific research initiatives, or infrastructure for existing research facilities.

### ***State Proposals***

- Ocean Resources Stewardship Act Trust Fund (\$850,000): The Resources Agency proposes to establish the California Ocean Trust authorized by the California Ocean Resources Stewardship Act of 2000 (AB 2387; Keeley). Among other things, the goals of the trust are to fund ocean research science projects, seek additional funds for ocean research science projects, and encourage coordinated multi-agency approaches to ocean resource science.
- San Francisco Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (NERR) Headquarters - Baywater Delivery, HVAC and Fire Suppression System (\$100,000): The San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, in conjunction with the San Francisco Bay NERR, proposes to construct an energy-efficient baywater delivery system. This system would provide the NERR teaching laboratory and the Romberg Tiburon Center laboratories with a constant and controllable source of salinated water for a variety of animal care, aquaculture, and research purposes. In addition, this state-of-the-art system will allow the collected water to circulate throughout the entire building, thus providing an energy efficient heating and cooling system (HVAC) for the facility that will further serve as a component of the building's new fire-suppression system.

## **Shoreline Erosion**

California's spectacular coastline includes sandy beaches, sheer bluffs, rocky headlands, intertidal zones, and other diverse shoreline types. This variety of landforms, combined with complex oceanographic and geologic conditions as well as human activities that affect site conditions and the delivery and movement of sand to and along the coast, results in erosion rates that vary from one segment of the coast to another. It has been estimated that approximately 85 percent of the California coast is actively eroding, while the coastal population in California continues to rise. The projects in this category address the need for a statewide approach for evaluating the sediment (including sand) management needs of our watersheds, wetlands, and beaches, all of which are interrelated.

### ***State Proposals***

- California Master Plan for Comprehensive Coastal Sediment Management (\$800,000): The California Department of Boating and Waterways proposes to develop a comprehensive statewide master plan that evaluates and prioritizes sediment management needs. The purpose of the plan is to maximize the ecological functioning of the state's coastal watersheds, wetlands and beaches. This would be

the first time that the state has developed such a plan for statewide coastal sediment management.

- Coastal Sediment Compatibility and Impact Study (\$400,000): The California Department of Boating and Waterways proposes to develop a coastal sediment compatibility and impact study that determines and compares the historical and present day terrestrial sediment loads and grain-size distribution from major streams, rivers and coastal bluffs. The study would also determine the general fate of terrestrial sediments reaching the ocean and the effects of waves, currents, dilution, and mixing on the ultimate fate of these sediments.

### ***Watersheds/Water Quality***

California's ocean ecosystem extends from the inland watersheds of the Sierra Nevada that lead to the coast to the deep ocean waters located far off the coastline. The ecological relationships between land and sea cannot be overstated; healthy ocean and coastal resources are dependent on healthy watersheds. Coastal watersheds provide nurseries for anadromous fish, as well as nutrients and other resources that flow into enclosed bays, estuaries, coastal lagoons, or directly into the ocean. The watersheds/water quality category consists of proposals to improve our stewardship and protection of California's precious watershed resources.

#### ***State Proposals***

- Adobe Creek Watershed Management Plan (\$25,000): The California Department of Parks and Recreation proposes to prepare a comprehensive watershed management plan for the Adobe Creek sub-watershed of the Petaluma River (which flows to San Pablo Bay) within Petaluma Adobe State Historic Park. The plan will develop strategies and actions to control surface runoff and sedimentation into the stream and prevent water quality contamination from possible bacterial sources.
- Espa Lagoon and Watershed Analysis (\$75,000): The California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) proposes to analyze the impacts of past logging in the upper Espa Lagoon watershed within Prairie Creek State Park. The CDPR would inventory and prioritize sediment sources for rehabilitation with heavy equipment, examine methods to diminish eutrophication in the lagoon, evaluate water quality and tidal effects within the lagoon, and assess the advisability of reducing flow restrictions.
- For the Sake of the Salmon Regional Watershed Coordinators (\$180,000): In conjunction with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the Resources Agency proposes to extend for a second year contracts with three regional watershed coordinators. The top priority for each coordinator is to help watershed groups develop technically sound, well-written proposals to fund watershed assessment, planning, and restoration projects. First year funds were provided by For the Sake of the Salmon.
- Gaviota Creek Watershed Management Plan/Coordinated Resource Management Plan (\$100,000): The California Department of Parks and Recreation proposes to implement a Watershed Management Plan/Coordinated Resource Management Plan



(WMP) on Gaviota Creek. The WMP would provide a forum for all property owners to work cooperatively in addressing surface water and habitat degradation. The WMP would also provide an action plan to address surface water degradation.

- North Coast Watershed Assessment - Phase II (\$450,000): In Fiscal Year 2000-2001, the Resources Agency launched a new program to assess all North Coast watersheds. The Resources Agency now proposes to support additional monitoring work and watershed plan development in the coastal watersheds where the assessment will be completed in the coming year. Specifically, these watersheds are the Gualala, Mattole, Redwood, Albion, Big Creek, and North Fork Eel.
- Sonoma and Santa Rosa Creeks Watershed Management Plans (\$100,000): The California Department of Parks and Recreation proposes to prepare comprehensive watershed management plans for certain sub-watersheds within Sugar Loaf Ridge State Park, Jack London State Historic Park, and Annadel State Park. The plans would propose strategies and actions to control surface water runoff and sedimentation into stream courses.
- Tomales Bay High School Student Water Quality Monitoring (\$50,000): The California Coastal Commission, in conjunction with the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary (GFNMS), proposes to make available funds, training, manuals, equipment, and computation of a monitoring program for Tomales Bay. Under the supervision of the GFNMS, Tomales Bay High school students would be enlisted and trained to conduct the monitoring.
- Tools for Watershed Management (\$700,000): The Resources Agency proposes to provide funding towards the development of a statewide watershed program based on the Oregon model of providing technical assistance and other tools to community-based watershed management efforts. Allocations would be based on the already developed priorities of the California Biodiversity Council's Watershed Workgroup. This project would be developed in conjunction with the CalFed Program.

#### *County Proposals*

- Lower Smith River Stream Channel Assessment (\$61,696): Del Norte County proposes to prepare an assessment of river conditions within the coastal zone of the Smith River. The Smith River is recognized nationally as a federal Wild and Scenic River and world renowned for its anadromous fishery and high water quality.
- Phase I Integration of Coastal Surface Water Quality Programs (\$187,028): Monterey County proposes to integrate up to ten federal and state coastal water quality programs. The integration would focus on those components of federal and state programs that fall within the purview and responsibility of county government. Highlights would include programs such as the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary's WQPP Action Plan, Part IV, the California Farm Bureau Federation's Non Point Source Initiative and California's Plan for Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program. The county would also assess water quality at two coastal lagoons and develop a Comprehensive Surface Water Quality Integration Plan.

- Preparation and Implementation of a Marin County Watershed Management Plan (\$160,281): Marin County proposes to prepare a comprehensive watershed management plan. The purposes of the plan would be to identify best management practices for inclusion in the Marin Countywide Plan, prioritize restoration projects for funding, and provide a framework for subsequently preparing watershed management plans for each of the county's watersheds. Plan implementation would consist of presenting best management practices to the County Board of Supervisors for prioritization and funding key watershed restoration projects.
- Project Clean Water (\$100,000): Santa Barbara County proposes to continue a program to protect public health and enhance environmental quality in watersheds and at beaches throughout the county. Program elements would include: 1) media, information and outreach materials, 2) land use policy review - new development guidelines, 3) pollutant load estimates - storm drain inspections, and 4) demonstration projects.
- San Lorenzo Creek Bayland Restoration and Sedimentation Study (\$145,894): Alameda County proposes to design and implement projects that will enable the county to improve the rapidly declining health of the San Lorenzo Creek Watershed and improve water quality in San Francisco Bay. The county has determined that projects such as dams, drop structures, retention basins, culverts, concrete channels, and the diking of tidal wetlands have led to habitat destruction and fragmentation of the watershed.
- Topanga Creek Watershed Hydrology Analysis and Water Quality Assessment (\$185,000): Los Angeles County proposes to conduct additional analysis and collect additional data necessary to complete the Topanga Creek Watershed Management Plan. The goal of the plan is to develop an integrated management approach for the entire Topanga Creek Watershed that will protect existing habitat and infrastructure, help identify sources of pollution in the watershed, and provide guidelines, including voluntary citizen involvement, to improve the quality of the watershed.
- Tri-Watershed Preservation and Acquisition (\$220,000): Los Angeles County proposes to partner with public agencies and nonprofit organizations to protect the headwaters of three major coastal watersheds: Zuniga Creek and Pond of Old Topanga Creek of Topanga Creek, Dry Canyon Creek of Arroyo Calabasas of the Los Angeles River, and Cold Creek of Malibu Creek.
- Various Stockpile Sites within Sonoma County (\$49,295): Sonoma County proposes to develop permanent spoil sites along roads adjacent to the Russian River, Gualala River, and other rivers. The goal of these spoil sites would be to help reduce erosive debris from being deposited on hillside slopes above rivers and streams that support salmonid species.

### ***State CIAP Administration***

As discussed in the introduction of this plan, H.R. 5344 appropriates CIAP funding to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce who will then distribute these funds to eligible states and coastal political subdivisions (counties). The legislation also requires eligible states, including California, to submit Coastal Impact Assistance Plans detailing how the funds will be expended. NOAA's June 5, 2001 CIAP guidance document provides additional administrative CIAP requirements on the states such as disbursing funds and overseeing project implementation. The State CIAP Administration category consists of the Resources Agency's proposal to secure sufficient resources to meet the requirements discussed above and to ensure successful implementation of the plan.

### ***State Proposal***

- Coastal Impact Assistance Program Administration (\$298,531): The Resources Agency proposes to contract with sufficient staff for implementing the state's Coastal Impact Assistance Plan. Tasks would include developing contracts and reimbursement and payment procedures, project oversight (state and local), site visits, and writing and submitting periodic reports to NOAA. The expected duration of the CIAP is in the range of three to five years.